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# React Lifecycle

## Lifecycle of Components

Each component in React has a lifecycle which you can monitor and manipulate during its three main phases.

The three phases are: Mounting, Updating, and Unmounting.

## Mounting

Mounting means putting elements into the DOM.

React has four built-in methods that gets called, in this order, when mounting a component:

- 1. constructor()
- 2. getDerivedStateFromProps()
- 3. render()
- 4. componentDidMount()

The render () method is required and will always be called, the others are optional and will be called if you define them.

#### constructor

The constructor () method is called before anything else, when the component is initiated, and it is the natural place to set up the initial state and other initial values.

The constructor() method is called with the props, as arguments, and you should always start by calling the super(props) before anything else, this will initiate the parent's constructor method and allows the component to inherit methods from its parent (React.Component).

#### Example:

The constructor method is called, by React, every time you make a component:

```
class Header extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {favoritecolor: "red"};
}
  render() {
    return (
        <h1>My Favorite Color is {this.state.favoritecolor}</h1>
    );
  }
}
ReactDOM.render(<Header />, document.getElementById('root'));
```

#### getDerivedStateFromProps

The getDerivedStateFromProps() method is called right before rendering the element(s) in the DOM.

This is the natural place to set the state object based on the initial props.

It takes state as an argument, and returns an object with changes to the state.

The example below starts with the favorite color being "red", but the getDerivedStateFromProps() method updates the favorite color based on the favcol attribute:

#### Example:

The getDerivedStateFromProps method is called right before the render method:

#### render

The render () method is required, and is the method that actually outputs the HTML to the DOM.

## Example:

A simple component with a simple render() method:

```
class Header extends React.Component {
```

#### componentDidMount

The componentDidMount() method is called after the component is rendered.

This is where you run statements that requires that the component is already placed in the DOM.

## Example:

At first my favorite color is red, but give me a second, and it is yellow instead:

```
class Header extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {favoritecolor: "red"};
}

componentDidMount() {
  setTimeout(() => {
    this.setState({favoritecolor: "yellow"})
    }, 1000)
}

render() {
  return (
    <h1>My Favorite Color is {this.state.favoritecolor}</h1>
    );
}

ReactDOM.render(<Header />, document.getElementById('root'));
```

## **Unmounting**

The next phase in the lifecycle is when a component is removed from the DOM, or *unmounting* as React likes to call it.

React has only one built-in method that gets called when a component is unmounted:

• componentWillUnmount()

### componentWillUnmount

The componentWillUnmount method is called when the component is about to be removed from the DOM.

### Example:

Click the button to delete the header:

```
);
}

class Child extends React.Component {
  componentWillUnmount() {
    alert("The component named Header is about to be unmounted.");
}
  render() {
    return (
        <h1>Hello World!</h1>
    );
}

ReactDOM.render(<Container />, document.getElementById('root'));
```